

News

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HIGHLIGHTS OF SAN ANTONIO, TX NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY OCTOBER 2000

Workers in the San Antonio, Texas, metropolitan area averaged \$14.16 per hour during October 2000, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Bob Gaddie reported that white-collar workers averaged \$17.59 per hour and accounted for 53 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$11.58 per hour and represented 25 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 22 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$8.64 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for all occupations in establishments with 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 133 firms representing 312,500 workers in the San Antonio metropolitan area, which includes Bexar, Comal, Guadalupe, and Wilson Counties in Texas. Seventy-six percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the San Antonio metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for more than 50 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, financial managers averaged \$33.35 per hour; registered nurses, \$19.85; secretaries, \$13.29; and receptionists, \$8.91. Blue-collar occupations included automobile mechanics earning \$15.16 per hour, truck drivers at \$10.60, and assemblers at \$9.29. In the service occupations, public service police and detectives averaged \$19.37 per hour; cooks, \$8.43; and maids and housemen, \$6.51.

National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, October 2000 (continued)

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the San Antonio area averaged \$14.89 per hour and part-timers earned \$7.42. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$14.45 per hour, while their non-union counterparts made \$11.04. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.00 per hour and those in establishments with 500 or more employees earned \$15.46.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgment, supervision received and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the San Antonio, TX National Compensation Survey October 2000 (Bulletin number 3105-46). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Dallas Information Office by calling 214-767-6970. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/comhome.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Dallas by dialing 214-767-9613 and requesting documents 9540 and 9541.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Dallas Information Office at 214-767-6970 from 8:00 a.m. to 11:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m. CT.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings (1), all workers (2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, October 2000

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$14.16	3.6	\$13.11	4.8	\$17.64	3.8
All excluding sales	14.20	3.5	13.03	4.7	17.64	3.8
White collar	17.59	4.0	16.57	5.4	20.34	4.5
White collar excluding sales	18.24	3.8	17.27	5.2	20.34	4.5
Professional specialty and technical	22.70	3.6	22.30	6.1	23.07	4.0
Professional specialty	25.42	3.2	27.30	5.7	24.29	3.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	31.08	10.0	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	32.81	6.5	33.36	6.6	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	34.27	8.6	35.28	8.7	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	21.27	6.1	21.68	6.7	—	—
Registered nurses	19.85	5.5	19.97	6.5	—	—
Teachers, college and university	35.64	4.7	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	25.93	2.8	—	—	25.93	2.8
Elementary school teachers	26.98	3.7	—	—	26.98	3.7
Secondary school teachers	27.81	2.1	—	—	27.81	2.1
Teachers, n.e.c.	24.51	3.4	—	—	24.51	3.4
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	13.13	4.8	—	—	13.86	4.1
Social workers	13.31	5.2	—	—	13.86	4.1
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Technical	14.75	5.5	15.38	5.9	12.44	4.8
Clinical laboratory technologists and technicians	12.16	5.9	12.34	7.3	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	12.00	2.8	12.38	2.1	—	—
Health technologists and technicians, n.e.c.	17.69	8.1	17.69	8.1	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.36	6.5	26.59	7.7	25.39	9.5
Executives, administrators, and managers	29.82	8.6	29.75	10.0	30.19	12.0
Financial managers	33.35	6.6	33.84	6.9	—	—
Administrators, education and related fields	34.40	10.6	—	—	34.40	10.6
Managers, medicine and health	28.98	8.8	28.98	8.8	—	—
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	32.56	19.3	32.65	19.9	—	—
Management related	20.97	6.1	21.17	6.5	20.35	15.7
Accountants and auditors	19.69	10.6	19.78	11.4	—	—
Management related, n.e.c.	22.59	8.8	22.26	7.3	—	—
Sales	13.79	15.7	13.79	15.7	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	15.95	36.2	15.95	36.2	—	—
Cashiers	7.51	7.5	7.51	7.5	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.30	4.4	11.39	5.1	10.87	4.1
Secretaries	13.29	4.8	14.13	4.4	12.54	7.1
Receptionists	8.91	4.4	8.53	5.1	—	—
Order clerks	9.33	8.6	9.04	7.8	—	—
Records clerks, n.e.c.	11.85	11.7	11.95	13.0	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	10.92	6.8	10.77	7.1	—	—
Stock and inventory clerks	10.08	5.8	10.36	5.7	—	—
Investigators and adjusters, except insurance	13.03	15.2	12.97	15.9	—	—
General office clerks	9.47	7.7	9.13	11.6	9.82	10.1
Bank tellers	9.92	7.3	9.92	7.3	—	—
Data entry keyers	9.91	8.6	—	—	—	—
Teachers' aides	9.44	2.6	—	—	9.44	2.6
Administrative support, n.e.c.	10.59	7.0	10.63	8.1	10.34	8.4
Blue collar	11.58	5.4	11.29	6.4	13.43	4.7
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.65	4.8	15.53	5.6	16.34	6.7
Automobile mechanics	15.16	5.8	15.94	5.2	—	—
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c.	11.49	8.8	11.43	9.4	—	—
Electricians	19.13	7.6	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings(1), all workers(2): Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, October 2000 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Blue collar —Continued						
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	\$9.13	8.0	\$8.93	8.8	—	—
Assemblers	9.29	17.8	9.29	17.8	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.72	6.4	8.85	9.2	\$12.25	5.3
Truck drivers	10.60	8.6	9.19	5.6	—	—
Bus drivers	9.55	13.6	—	—	11.78	6.9
Excavating and loading machine operators	10.34	5.4	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.69	7.3	8.60	8.1	9.69	6.1
Stock handlers and baggers	6.85	8.8	6.85	8.8	—	—
Freight, stock, and material handlers, n.e.c.	12.19	13.5	12.13	14.0	—	—
Laborers, except construction, n.e.c.	7.65	8.6	7.51	10.6	—	—
Service	8.64	6.6	6.83	4.9	13.40	8.2
Protective service	17.99	7.4	—	—	18.85	7.7
Firefighting	18.48	10.4	—	—	18.48	10.4
Police and detectives, public service	19.37	7.9	—	—	19.37	7.9
Food service	5.72	4.9	5.42	4.0	9.81	14.4
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	3.47	7.9	3.47	7.9	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.58	9.4	2.58	9.4	—	—
Waiters'/Waitresses' assistants	5.32	10.9	5.32	10.9	—	—
Other food service	7.65	4.4	7.33	3.7	9.81	14.4
Cooks	8.43	2.8	8.44	3.0	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	8.89	8.9	—	—	—	—
Food preparation, n.e.c.	6.40	3.9	6.26	4.0	—	—
Health service	9.15	4.8	8.12	4.8	—	—
Health aides, except nursing	11.15	7.1	9.14	5.4	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	8.56	5.9	7.91	5.8	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.54	5.6	7.10	6.3	8.59	4.2
Supervisors, cleaning and building service workers	9.76	8.2	—	—	—	—
Maids and housemen	6.51	3.0	6.59	3.1	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.36	8.3	6.50	9.7	8.67	3.3
Personal service	8.39	5.5	8.05	7.0	9.27	3.8
Early childhood teachers' assistants	9.68	1.3	—	—	9.68	1.3

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around

a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means not elsewhere classified. Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately. IN THIS SURVEY, THE NONRESPONSE RATE FOR ALL INDUSTRIES AND PRIVATE INDUSTRY EXCEEDED REGULAR SURVEY STANDARDS FOR PUBLICATION. ACCORDINGLY, USERS SHOULD INTERPRET THESE RESULTS WITH THIS LIMITATION IN MIND.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings (1) by occupational group (2), National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, October 2000

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$14.89	\$7.42	\$15.79	\$14.03	\$13.84	\$18.45
All excluding sales	14.87	7.50	15.67	14.07	14.12	15.84
White collar	18.40	8.39	—	17.58	17.13	23.37
White-collar excluding sales	18.89	9.03	—	18.29	18.05	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.11	12.06	—	22.70	22.86	—
Professional specialty	25.97	11.74	—	25.42	25.42	—
Technical	14.81	—	—	14.75	14.43	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.46	—	—	26.36	25.74	—
Sales	15.17	6.91	—	13.65	8.94	22.43
Administrative support, including clerical	11.73	7.95	—	10.24	11.18	—
Blue collar	11.71	7.72	14.45	11.04	11.44	12.80
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.65	—	—	15.23	15.07	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.17	—	—	9.24	9.60	—
Transportation and material moving	9.88	7.54	—	9.42	9.48	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.76	7.56	11.25	8.19	8.74	—
Service	9.28	6.43	—	8.64	8.62	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	3.6	5.8	9.3	3.8	3.4	16.2
All excluding sales	3.5	6.7	9.4	3.7	3.5	19.8
White collar	4.0	4.2	—	4.2	3.7	16.3
White-collar excluding sales	3.8	5.3	—	4.0	3.8	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.6	10.6	—	3.6	3.5	—
Professional specialty	3.1	12.7	—	3.2	3.2	—
Technical	5.6	—	—	5.5	5.5	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6.5	—	—	6.5	6.9	—
Sales	16.3	4.8	—	16.1	8.6	19.8
Administrative support, including clerical	4.4	3.4	—	2.8	4.3	—
Blue collar	5.3	10.2	16.6	4.8	5.8	23.5
Precision production, craft, and repair	4.8	—	—	4.5	5.1	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.2	—	—	8.0	6.4	—
Transportation and material moving	6.4	6.6	—	7.2	7.1	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.1	16.3	23.2	4.4	7.5	—
Service	7.6	12.3	—	6.6	6.8	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings (1) by occupational group (2), private industry, National Compensation Survey, San Antonio, TX, October 2000

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$13.11	\$11.00	\$13.75	\$12.85	\$15.46
All excluding sales	13.03	10.91	13.69	12.62	15.41
White collar	16.57	15.64	16.79	15.95	17.93
White-collar excluding sales	17.27	16.65	17.41	16.89	17.88
Professional specialty and technical	22.30	21.76	22.45	22.37	22.51
Professional specialty	27.30	26.47	27.48	27.14	27.72
Technical	15.38	—	14.46	15.32	13.77
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.59	24.71	27.04	25.43	28.80
Sales	13.79	11.94	14.27	14.09	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.39	9.98	11.68	11.41	11.93
Blue collar	11.29	9.71	11.66	11.41	12.40
Precision production, craft, and repair	15.53	15.13	15.62	15.58	15.73
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.93	—	9.40	8.22	—
Transportation and material moving	8.85	—	8.99	8.83	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.60	6.83	9.21	9.17	9.54
Service	6.83	6.29	7.21	7.31	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	4.8	11.5	5.2	7.4	6.9
All excluding sales	4.7	12.4	5.0	7.4	6.9
White collar	5.4	13.2	5.8	9.0	7.2
White-collar excluding sales	5.2	14.6	5.5	8.4	7.3
Professional specialty and technical	6.1	16.8	6.2	10.6	7.7
Professional specialty	5.7	19.5	5.7	10.8	6.5
Technical	5.9	—	7.2	13.6	5.8
Executive, administrative, and managerial	7.7	17.2	8.5	9.7	13.5
Sales	15.7	16.3	18.8	19.3	—
Administrative support, including clerical	5.1	6.2	5.9	9.1	10.0
Blue collar	6.4	23.0	6.6	8.6	7.3
Precision production, craft, and repair	5.6	23.6	5.1	6.9	4.1
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	8.8	—	8.4	10.0	—
Transportation and material moving	9.2	—	10.1	11.1	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8.1	11.7	8.2	9.3	5.0
Service	4.9	10.0	5.4	6.6	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy. See appendix B for more information.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate. For more information about RSEs, see appendix A.

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